

## Israeli guard kills 2 PLO prisoners

TEL AVIV (R) — Two detainees were accidentally shot dead at an Israeli prison camp holding Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) commandos in Ansar in South Lebanon, an Israeli army spokesman said Friday. He said a weapon carried by a security guard went off accidentally Thursday evening, killing the two and wounding four other detainees. Army officers had opened an investigation into the incident, he said. Ansar, a tented camp, holds about 6,000 PLO commandos and suspects rounded up in Israel's invasion of South Lebanon last June.

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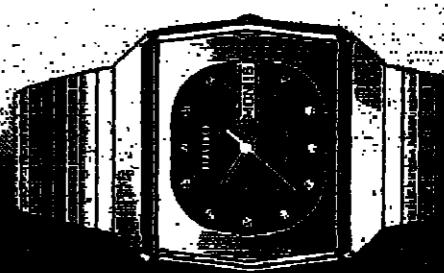
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## Anti-U.S. protests erupt in Bogota

BOGOTA (R) — Anti-American protests erupted in Bogota Friday as President Reagan flew in for talks on Colombia's drift towards non-alignment and weaker ties with the United States. Three bombs exploded in the capital just before Mr. Reagan arrived from Brazil, and he was later booed by several hundred anti-American demonstrators when he made his only public appearance. Police used tear gas on the outskirts of the city to disperse 200 stone-throwing university students shouting "yankies go home." The authorities said two policemen were wounded and 10 students were arrested. Inside the grounds of the State National University, other demonstrators burned an effigy of Mr. Reagan.

## Artificial heart gives new life

SALT LAKE CITY (R) — Dr. Barney Clark, the first human recipient of a permanent artificial heart, smiled and listened to conversations Friday only 36 hours after he had all but died. Doctors keeping a round-the-clock watch on his progress warned that the next three days were critical because of the dangers of infection and bleeding. "Everybody believed he would be dead and he isn't," Dr. William DeVries, the head of the surgical team that performed the seven-and-a-half-hour implant operation, told reporters. "But it isn't over yet." The operation at the University of Utah Medical Centre was rushed forward nine hours ahead of schedule to begin on Wednesday night after medical officials said Dr. Clark's own diseased heart stopped beating for a few moments. A nursing sister said Friday morning he had had a restful night, was listening to conversations and nodding and smiling. Dr. Clark, a 61-year-old retired Seattle dentist, cannot speak because of pipes in his throat but he used a pen to write "no" on the back of a nurse's hand.

## Spain's Socialist cabinet sworn in

MADRID (R) — Spain's King Juan Carlos Friday swore in the new Socialist cabinet named by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra was the first to pledge loyalty to the king and the 1978 democratic constitution at the royal palace outside Madrid. Then the ministers, all but one in their 30s and 40s, in turn took the oath in front of a Bible, a crucifix and a copy of the constitution. Mr. Gonzalez took the oath Thursday after winning a comfortable vote of confidence from the Congress (lower house of parliament) on a moderate programme for Spain's first left-wing government in almost half a century.

## Refugee says thousands escaping daily from Iran

VIENNA (R) — An Iranian refugee said Friday that thousands of his compatriots were escaping daily across the frontier to Turkey, helped by groups specialising in smuggling people out of the country. The man, a 30-year-old building engineer, declined to give his name for fear of possible reprisals against his parents in Iran. "People are ready to walk for five days across wild country, mostly mountains, on dangerous roads just to get away from the terror regime of Khomeini (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini)," he said. He spoke for six other compatriots who came to Vienna earlier this week after being refused entry to Spain where they had asked for political asylum.

## British actor-comedian dies at 44

MEXICO CITY (R) — British actor-comedian Marty Feldman died Thursday night at his hotel in Mexico where he was on location for a film, a hotel spokesman said. The spokesman, Berta Alvarez, said Mr. Feldman, 44, was believed to have died of a heart attack.

## Arab delegation briefs Middle East peace plan to Kremlin

### Soviets: Arab plan created realistic chance

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A seven-member Arab League delegation, led by His Majesty King Hussein, Friday outlined an Arab peace plan for the Middle East in Kremlin talks with Communist Party chief Yuri Andropov and other members of the Soviet leadership.

The Soviet news agency TASS said it was noted during the talks that the Arab plan coincided with Soviet policy on the Middle East and that a "realistic opportunity" had been created for extensive concerted Soviet-Arab action in the region.

The plan, outlined to the Soviet leadership by the Arab League's "committee of seven" calls for an independent Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

TASS said satisfaction had been expressed at the talks that the plan, worked out at an Arab summit in Fez in September, "actually coincides" with the Soviet approach to a Middle East settlement as set out by the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

"A realistic opportunity is thereby created for extensive, coordinated actions with a view to facilitating the achievement of genuine peace in the region," TASS said in its account of the meeting.

Mr. Brezhnev, in speech on Sept. 15, called for an Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967, the creation of a Palestinian state including East Jerusalem and pledges by Israel and the new state to respect each other's sovereignty and renounce the use of force.

At the same time, Mr. Andropov, who was accompanied by Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, warned the Arab visitors against the Reagan peace plan for the region also announced in September. The Reagan plan envisaged self-rule for the Palestinians in association with Jordan.

Gromyko, in a speech on the first round of high-level diplomacy on the Middle East since taking over as Communist Party chief on Nov. 12, hailed the delegation's visit to Moscow as significant and called for an improvement in Soviet-Arab relations generally.

These relations had "long been good on the whole," but, perhaps, can become even better, even more useful..." TASS quoted him as saying.

Mr. Andropov, 68, defended the "invariable, principled course" of the Soviet Union in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union would always be "on the side of the right cause of the Arab peoples and their struggle against Israel's aggression, for freedom and independence, for a just peace in the Middle East," he said.

Both sides were quoted as condemning Israel's "aggression" in Lebanon and calling for an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops there.

King Hussein said the talks with Mr. Andropov showed evidence of close cooperation between the Arab World and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Andropov, who was hol-



His Majesty King Hussein Thursday embraces His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan before the King's departure for Moscow at the head of an Arab League delegation (Petra photo).

dying his first round of high-level diplomacy on the Middle East since taking over as Communist Party chief on Nov. 12, hailed the delegation's visit to Moscow as significant and called for an improvement in Soviet-Arab relations generally.

Prince Saud is the first senior Saudi minister to visit the Soviet Union and the meeting represented the first known face-to-face encounter between the two countries at such a high level for many years.

There has been speculation that Prince Saud's visit might lead to "some rapprochement" between Moscow and Saudi Arabia.

But TASS gave no indication of any separate talks between Prince Saud and members of the Soviet leadership.

The King is accompanied on the visit also by his son, Prince Abdullah, and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi.

Prior to the Arab delegation's departure for Moscow, King Hussein chaired a meeting of those members who arrived in Amman for the Soviet trip. The foreign

ministers of Syria and Algeria and the representative of the PLO. Mr. Mahmoud Abbas, joined the delegation in Moscow. Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi is also participating in the Arab-Soviet talks.

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TASS said King Hussein replied by expressing satisfaction with the talks with Mr. Andropov and other Soviet leaders.

"Every time we meet Soviet leaders we find from your side understanding and support of the Arab cause, including most importantly in the Palestine question," King Hussein said.

The King said Arabs had to show a united front.

"This would ensure our support and assistance and would facilitate the liberation by the Palestinian people of its homeland and the implementation of its lawful national rights," he said.

## 5 West Bank lecturers ordered to stop teaching

TEL AVIV (R) — Five foreign lecturers at Bethlehem University were ordered by Israeli authorities on the occupied West Bank Friday to cease teaching by Monday, university Vice-Chancellor Brother Thomas Scanlan said.

He told Reuters that the lecturers were summoned to Israeli headquarters and presented with documents to sign pledging not to support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The lecturers offered to sign above the declaration, which they said would merely signify knowledge of the regulation. But they refused the Israeli demand to sign underneath, saying it clashed with their consciences.

Because the three Americans and two British lecturers did not have valid work permits, they were ordered to stop work. Brother Scanlan said.

They were not expelled, as some foreign lecturers at West Bank universities have been, because they possessed valid visas, he added.

Three other foreign teachers at Bethlehem University were warned Friday that they would also be asked to sign the pledge.

If they too are forced to stop work, the university will be left with only two foreign lecturers in

addition to 50 local staff, making it "very difficult to continue operating," Brother Scanlan said.

The statement the lecturers were asked to sign said:

"During the period in which the work permit is valid the permit holder will refrain from any action harming security and public order and will in this context obey all the laws and stipulations and security legislation forbidding any action or providing any service that can be construed as aiding or supporting the PLO or any other hostile organisation."

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Twenty-two foreign lecturers have already been expelled by Israel because they refused to give undertakings of non-support for the PLO.

The purge has been sharply criticised by the U.S. and Israeli authorities have since modified the measure. Instead of signing separate pledges, foreigners are now required to sign work permit applications which incorporate the pledge.

Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij told Reuters the Israeli measures were aimed at forcing the closure of West Bank universities.

"That can be the only possible motive for requiring such an undertaking and implicating foreign lecturers in our quarrels," he said.

## West Bank universities reject Israeli proposal

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — The West Bank Council of Higher Education Wednesday announced that it is in effect rejecting the proposed addition to work permit application forms which was offered as a compromise by the Israeli civil administration in its demand to have non-resident lectures sign an anti-PLO declaration.

In a statement, the council said it has "concluded that the application in its present form is unacceptable and ambiguous and subject to a number of interpretations."

and that in its present form, must still be considered "as containing a similar political commitment that academics cannot sign."

The council consists of representatives of the four ins-

titutions of higher education in the West Bank — Al-Najah University in Nablus, Birzeit University outside Ramallah, the Catholic University of Bethlehem and the Hebron Polytechnic. In its statement, it proposes that the conditions being demanded by the Israeli authorities be listed on a separate form, and not constitute part of the actual application.

The council's reply, formulated after the foreign faculty themselves met and effectively rejected the proposal, is being communicated to the civil administration through the press, and not directly, because in the words of one university official, "that is how we make our decisions and proposals from the authorities."

## Eitan: Israel should not give up West Bank

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan said he thought "strategic reality" required the retention by Israel of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

"As chief of staff, I say what is possible to give up and what not. And if this does not sound nice, they can appoint another chief of staff," he declared.

Gen. Eitan says he cannot confirm or deny that 11 Soviet experts were killed in an Israeli bombing raid in Lebanon.

Israeli newspapers quoted foreign reports as saying the experts killed when Israeli aircraft destroyed the remains of an Israeli plane downed during the Lebanon war.

The raid was launched to pre-

vent secret Israeli electronic equipment falling into enemy hands, the reports said.

Addressing students at Bar-Ilan University near Tel Aviv Thursday night, Lt.-Gen. Eitan said the plane wreckage had been bombed and completely destroyed.

He said he could not confirm that Soviet experts examining the wreckage had been killed or wounded, adding: "But neither can I deny the report."

The chief of staff said Israeli troops would remain in Lebanon as long as was required to ensure what he called the defence and security of Israel's northern border.

## Reagan in Colombia

BOGOTA (R) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived in Bogota from Brazil Friday for a five-hour official visit to Colombia.

He was greeted at the airport by Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

Earlier in Brasilia, in a departure statement handed out as he boarded the presidential jet for Colombia and Costa Rica, Mr. Reagan said his talks with President Joao Figueiredo had given him a deeper understanding of Brazil's view of the world.

The main theme of his visit was a public display of confidence in Brazil's debt-ridden economy and a \$1.2 billion loan from the U.S. treasury was announced on Wednesday.

In another gesture of friendship, Mr. Reagan announced an offer to train a Brazilian astronaut and send his on a mission with U.S. spacemen.

The two presidents met for seven hours on Wednesday and went horse-riding together at

Gen. Figueiredo's residence outside the capital Brasilia.

"An interpreter who's worked with presidents for 25 years told me she'd never seen two heads of state hold such relaxed and friendly conversations," U.S. Ambassador Anthony Motley told reporters later.

Mr. Reagan said the talks, which covered international trade and finance, the nuclear arms race and threats to peace in the Western hemisphere, had been successful in spirit and in substance.

"I leave Brazil impressed and reinvigorated. I have felt the warmth and energy of the Brazilian people and their dedication to peace and freedom," he said in the written statement.

Mr. Reagan made a gaffe during the visit when, at a banquet on Wednesday night, he confused Bolivia with Brazil and then with Colombia. "He was very tired," Ambassador Motley explained. "He is human, he made a slip of the tongue."

## Extensive PLO-Jordanian talks fruitful

By George Hawatmeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A week of intensive Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)-Jordanian talks here has produced an agreement to form a joint delegation which, if accepted by the U.S., could negotiate a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The talks also resulted in setting up a new high-level Jordanian-Palestinian committee to work out details for a proposed confederation of the East and West Banks and Gaza.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Yasser Abd Rabbo, a member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of its Information Department, said Thursday that the new committee is still studying Jordanian-Palestinian relations in general but that the stage of "specifics" on the form of the joint delegation was not yet reached. Jordanian sources have

confirmed this, even though earlier reports suggested that a Jordanian negotiating team which would include prominent Palestinians named by the PLO had already been agreed upon.

The United States has indicated its willingness to talk to elected West Bank mayors, two of whom, deported Hebron Mayor Fahd Qaswani and Halhoul Mayor Mohammad Milhem, were received last week by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington. The state Department maintains that Mr. Qaswani and Mr. Milhem are not members of the PLO, and Washington would accept their inclusion in any Jordanian negotiating team. Both men met PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in Tunis just before their departure for the U.S. and are expected to report to him on the talks they held in Washington.

The new ad-hoc committee which is co-chaired by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Mr. Abd Rabbo said it was

not planning any mass expulsion as in 1971, when 45 Soviet diplomats and 60 other Soviet personnel were given marching orders in a major crackdown on espionage activities in Britain.

"They will not be allowed to send another diplomat in his place," one official source said.

Officials played down suggestions that the expulsion was meant to embarrass the new Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, former head of the KGB secret police. "Zotov is from military intelligence, not the KGB," said one official source.

Officials refused to comment on whether the expulsion was linked to the defection earlier this year of a Soviet diplomat from his embassy in Tehran.

The Foreign Office said Captain Zotov and his wife Nina were still in Britain. The attache arrived in January last year.

A neighbour said he left his house in the London district of Kensington Friday morning, "got

into a dirty brown car which was driven away by another man, at very high speed."

The Foreign Office said the expulsion of Captain Zotov would reduce the number of diplomats at the Soviet embassy to 45 and this would be the new ceiling on permitted diplomatic staff.

"They will not be allowed to send another diplomat in his place," one official source said.

Officials played down suggestions that the expulsion was meant to repair damage done to the British security services by the Prime attache.

Prune survived two security vettings and was caught only when

police questioned him about molesting young girls and his wife informed on his spying activities.

The timing,

Queen confers with humanitarian group officials

## SOS International to set up village for orphan children

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor Thursday received at Al Nadwa Palace Prof. Hermann Gmeiner, founder and president of SOS international, Dr.

SOS is an Austria-based organisation that takes care of poor orphans by forming small community villages in various countries. SOS groups orphans in these villages and provide them with an "ideal family atmosphere and a healthy environment for proper productive citizens in their community," Prof. Gmeiner told the Jordan Times.

"The organisation works on basis of four main principles in providing an orphan a normal life. The first one is to provide him with a mother, secondly brothers and sisters, thirdly a house and finally a village," Prof. Gmeiner said.

Queen Noor reviewed with Prof. Gmeiner and the SOS delegation steps which should be taken to establish a model village for accommodating orphans in Jordan. The Queen also praised Prof. Gmeiner and his int-

ernational organisation for the humanitarian work they have been rendering through the years.

"We are very delighted and honoured, for Her Majesty Queen Noor has accepted the honorary chairmanship of Jordan SOS children's village," Prof. Gmeiner said.

The Austrian delegation met with Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti, earlier Thursday and discussed the project of establishing the SOS organisation in Jordan. They also discussed ways and means of cooperation between the organisation and the Jordanian Ministry of Social Development.

"Jordan is the only country that have a ministry of social development which shows a sign of awareness of the need of social development," Mrs. Helga Zundel told the Jordan Times.

Mr. Krug von Nidda, the SOS representative in Jordan, Mrs. Helga Zundel, the SOS representative in Syria and Lebanon and Mr. Alexander Gabriel, the president's private secretary.

A seven-member committee has been formed in Jordan to help fund the SOS project.

"The committee members were chosen according to their goodwill in building up the organisation and according to their interest in humanitarian work," Mrs. Zundel said.

To spread the SOS message all over the country, Mr. Krug von Nidda, the would-be representative in Jordan, said different means would be used in accomplishing the objective.

"Jordan's media, in addition to a quarterly international bulletin, and personal contact will all contribute in the promotion of the project," Mr. Nidda said.

To support Jordan SOS children's village financially, the country should organise fundraising programmes and activities. Mr. Nidda added.

## Jordan requests postponement of Arab emergency meeting to discuss UNRWA food aid cut

TUNIS (Petra) — The Jordanian government has asked the Arab League General Secretariat to postpone an emergency meeting of the consultative council of the supervisors of the affairs of Palestinian refugees in Arab host countries until Dec. 15.

The Jordanian government explained that the commissioner general of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) will visit Jordan Dec. 6 to discuss the question for which the council was requested to convene on Dec. 5, namely the UNRWA decision to suspend food rations to the refugees. Jordan expects to obtain from the UNRWA commissioner general information which can be presented to the meeting.

The Arab League General Secretariat has convened the Jordanian request to Lebanon, Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organisation—members of the council, in addition to Jordan.

## Jordan to attend social affairs ministers meetings in Tunisia

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan will participate in the meetings of the second session of the executive bureau of the Arab social affairs ministers council scheduled to begin in Tunis next Monday. During its two-day meetings, the council will discuss next year's budget of the Arab fund for social welfare, a memo on organising an Arab exhibition on handicrafts, and another memo on cooperation with the social development and humanitarian affairs centre in Vienna. Jordan will also participate in the meetings of the third session of

the Arab social affairs ministers council which will begin in Tunis on Wednesday. During the three-day meetings, participants will discuss a report on the results of the work of the executive bureau and matters related to the Arab fund for social welfare.

They will also discuss a draft charter for an Arab organisation for the welfare of children and will study the conditions of Palestinian children. A delegation headed by Social Development Minister In'am Al Mufti will represent Jordan in both meetings.

They will also discuss the quality of the materials used in the use of energy for agricultural purposes and the effect of weather and environmental conditions on the efficiency of solar energy systems.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Thursday confers with Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti on the far left (Petra photo)

## Zaben contacts Paris on direct line

AMMAN (Petra) — Telcommunications' Minister and Director Board Chairman of the Telecommunications Corporation Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben Friday contacted his French counterpart through the Jordanian international electronic telephone switchboard which has begun operating on experimental basis.

Dr. Zaben expressed his pleasure to his French colleague for completing the project and initiating its experimental operation with French support and assistance. He also expressed hope that the French company manufacturing the switchboard "would fully succeed, particularly that it has already succeeded in the experimental phase." Dr. Zaben also praised the cooperation between Jordan and France in telecommunications.

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The French minister congratulated Dr. Z

By Neocosmos Tzallas

Reuter

**ATHENS** — Greek scientists are running a race against time to counteract the acid rain gradually dissolving the capital's ancient monuments.

The socialist government has taken steps to stop further damage while the scientists, led by an Athens professor of chemistry, seek a permanent remedy.

New regulations restrict factory emissions, enforce the use of cleaner fuel for central heating and ban half the country's cars and lorries from the city centre every

## Greek scientists out to save ancient monuments from acid rain

other day according to licence plate numbers.

Motor vehicles and factories in the Athens area have increased dramatically in number over the last 25 years, putting more and more sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere.

The chemical turns rain into a weak solution of sulphuric acid, which reacts with statues and old buildings, turning their marble surfaces into soft, easily eroded gypsum.

The process has blurred the finely carved friezes and figures on

the acropolis, the 2,500-year-old Hilltop Citadel, and other classical buildings.

But the new measures are not expected to have much effect unless scientists can come up with a special chemical coating that will halt the steady erosion.

Scientists believe ancient Greek marbles have deteriorated more in the past 30 years than in the previous 2,500.

Photographs taken of the caryatids, six maiden-shaped statues in the Erechtheion Temple on the acropolis, in 1955 and 1965 show

that in just 10 years the acid rain has eaten away noses and disfigured other carefully sculpted details.

It was while looking at such photographs some years ago that a group of chemical engineers working under Prof. Theodore Skoulikides, of Athens polytechnic school, decided to take up the cause of the marbles as a matter of national pride.

The group said it had discovered the complex processes of decay which were ruining Greek monuments by turning their surfaces into plaster-like gypsum.

He said acid rain was estimated to be destroying the marbles at a

rate six times greater than natural erosion processes. A hundred years' wear-and-tear could now be expected in 15 or 20.

Ten years ago the short-term answer was obvious, get the relics indoors and fast.

But it was found that sulphur dioxide attacks indoor exhibits as well, so some, like the caryatids, were placed in glass cases filled with circulating nitrogen.

Prof. Skoulikides was one of the first to discard impractical plans to enclose the whole acropolis plateau, which measures 320 metres

by 140 (1050 feet by 460), in a vast glass bubble. The heating and ventilation problems would be insuperable, he said.

His own aim is to fight corrosion with chemistry, but he concedes the fight will be tough. He hopes to develop a transparent chemical coating impervious to acid rain and other pollutants which could be sprayed on to the reliefs.

It took him years to understand and precise molecular mechanism which makes the antiquities crumble. He calls it "solid-state calcium ion diffusion", and says the

ponderous term holds the key to developing an antidote.

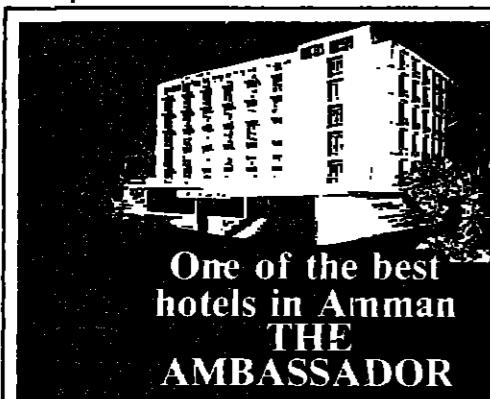
But Prof. Skoulikides believes it will be several years before the miracle chemical coating emerges from laboratories.

He and his team are working fast in the knowledge that Greece is claiming back priceless treasures from the world's museums and that sulphur dioxide could damage them if they are returned before a cure is found.

Film star Melina Mercouri, minister of culture since the social government of Andreas Papandreou took office in October 1981, has led a Greek campaign to have exported treasures brought home.

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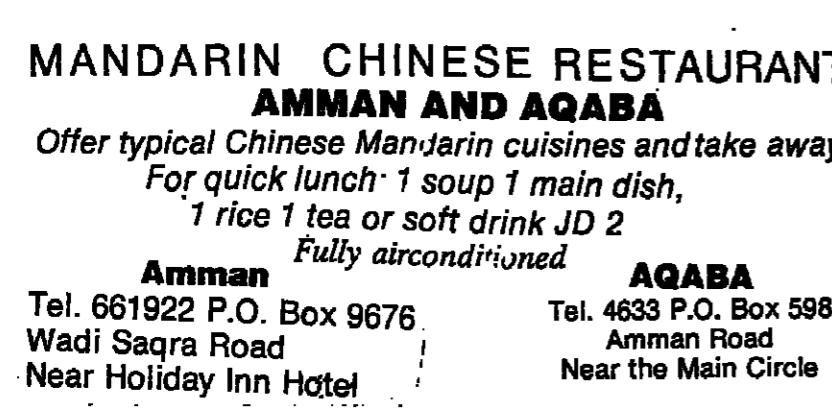


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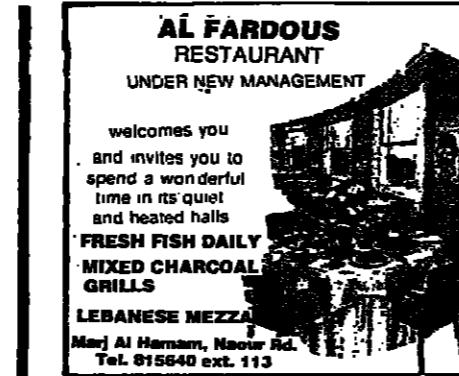
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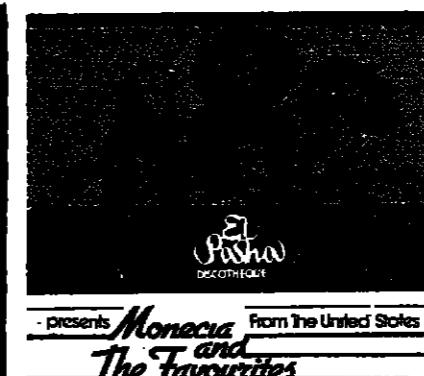


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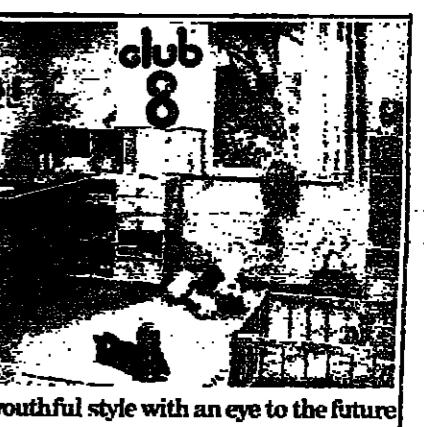


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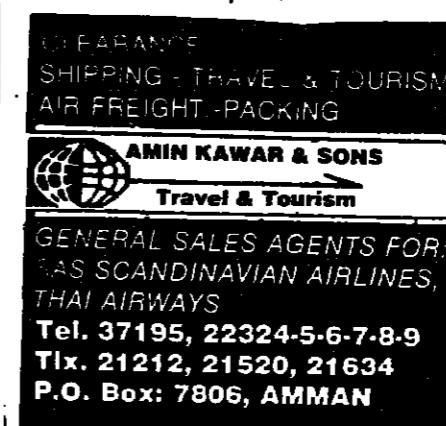


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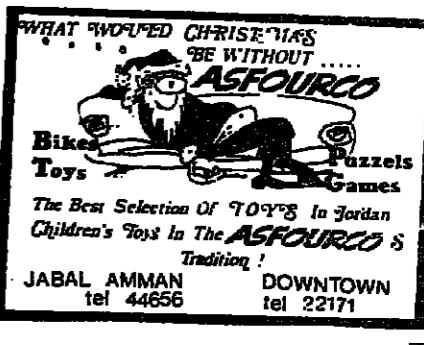
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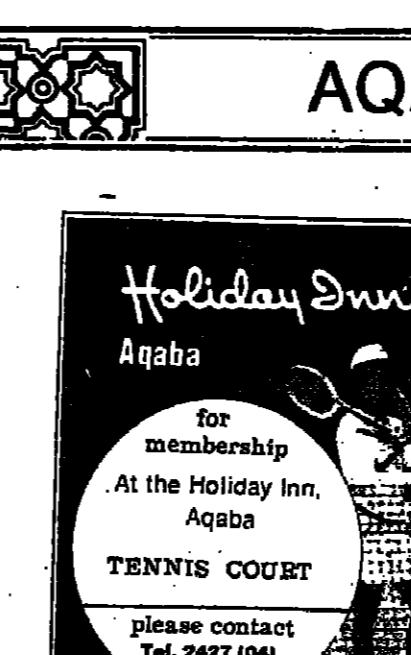
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## Amman meets world

**IF YOU** are a telephone subscriber connected to the two mobile exchanges within the Amman area, i.e. if your telephone number starts with 33 or 43, you can dial 00-33-1 and the telephone number of a friend or a business associate in Paris, and in nearly no time at all you can tell them how nice it is to be in Jordan at this time of the year. If your telephone number starts with any other numbers than 33 or 43, all you have to do in order to speak to someone in Washington for instance is to dial 13-1-202 and that person's number in the U.S. capital, and all will be well. On the other hand people from certain other countries can call you with as much ease, and congratulate you on the new achievement.

It is indeed a happy occasion for us in Jordan to enjoy the International Subscriber Dialling (ISD), even though it is still in its trial stages since Thursday. And to give credit where it is due, we commend the work of all persons and corporations, local and international, who made the completion of the project possible, although they made us wait

much longer than they thought we would or we would have liked.

No-one can logically think that development stops at having direct telephone contact with the outside world, nor should anyone ignore the fact that it is now possible to receive bad news or raise personal expenditure more quickly. To make the best out of our achievements, and those things that we expect or want to achieve, we must not lose sight of what this country really needs and of what should be its priorities. Installing the ISD in Jordan is a vital achievement, for us here and for many others around us. The experience, however, must be made to help consolidate what we have already: to strengthen our institutions and raise our human being's productivity. Otherwise, what use would it be doing more talking to Washington, London or Paris, when it is sometimes less difficult to travel to another Jordanian city than to call one of its telephone numbers? Or, doing the talking from our neighbour's office.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Arab-Soviet talks--most significant

The seven-member Arab League committee, led by His Majesty King Hussein, arrived in Moscow Thursday for talks with the Soviet leadership, and present the Arab peace plan arrived at in Fez.

It is a significant stage of joint Arab action on the international scene to rally support for a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The committee's visit to Moscow obviously indicates that the Soviet Union's role in resolving the Middle-East conflict is in no way less important than that of the United States or Europe. As a superpower greatly interested in world peace, great effort is expected from the Soviet Union to help establish a comprehensive peace in the region, which is constantly liable to be a hotbed of tension threatening world peace, due to Israeli aggressive policies.

Israel has invariably tried to keep the Soviet

Union out of the Middle East formula, hoping that it will result in an unshaken stalemate, securing an appropriate climate for creating new realities in the occupied Arab territories, and materialising annexationist plans.

The Arab-Soviet consultations is a new emphasis on the Soviet role in supporting the Arab peace initiative, a role of major importance, and definitely vital for the elimination of the Israeli aggression's consequences, and defusing the hostilities in the region, constantly forming a threat to world peace.

The positive stands of the Soviet Union regarding the Arabs and the Palestinian question, can never sink into oblivion; and it is greatly hoped that a new and active role for the Soviet Union in support of the Arab peace plan, and for mobilising international effort, is soon to come to sight.

### Al Dustour: Israel's hand clearly evident

The assassination attempt at Lebanese national leader Walid Jumblat's life is a striking evidence of the fierce Israeli drive at feeding enemy feelings and accelerating hostilities within Lebanese communities.

It is no surprise any more that where even Israeli forces tread, hostilities among some Lebanese factions are enraged. Such a climate is fully appropriate for promoting Israeli chances to delay its withdrawal from Lebanon, and creating suitable atmospheres for achieving the political, economic and military goals of its invasion of Lebanon.

The unanimous election of Lebanese President Bashir Gemayel, and the recent nation-wide response to the general strike to protest the criminal attempt at Mr. Jumblat's life, clearly demonstrate the Lebanese people's high awareness of Israeli plots, and their determination to foil all efforts aimed at inciting communal disturbances and maintaining Lebanon's occupation by the invading Israeli forces: the only party to benefit from

killing Mr. Jumblat. To help the Lebanese people restore sovereignty and reconstruct their country, Arab countries are called upon to extend every possible political and economic aid to the Lebanese government and people. A serious Arab stand at the international level will certainly help create material basis for repelling all Israeli ambitions in Lebanon.

The U.S., as the engineer and guarantor of peace in Lebanon following the Israeli invasion, is fully responsible for the initiation of a new approach that would guarantee Lebanese sovereignty after a total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

The present situation in Lebanon, and the indifferent American stand towards Israeli practices only make us wonder if the U.S. really cares to see the Israelis pull out from Lebanon. If not, then of what value or validity could the U.S. initiative for resolving the Middle East conflict be?

## Women's rights in Zimbabwe

By Tomic Sakalke  
Reuter

**HARARE** — The Socialist government's attempt to bring about a social revolution in Zimbabwe, notably in the field of women's rights, is meeting strong opposition from traditionalists. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and his ministers have been telling Zimbabweans recently that they want to improve the status of women and abolish outmoded attitudes and practices so as to create a more egalitarian society.

Last week Mr. Mugabe told a southern African women's conference here that governments often showed little enthusiasm for removing sexual discrimination because it was "embedded in the valued cocoon of culture and customary practice."

But traditionalists resent the attack on their cherished customs. In particular they are angry that a new law covering the legal age of majority could mean the end of the ancient practice of *roora*, under which a prospective husband makes gifts to the parents of his intended wife.

"No man can take my daughter for nothing. She is not a prostitute," declared an elderly woman from Mhondoro communal area, near the capital.

"*Roora* stabilises marriage. I would not feel married if I did not pay anything," a secondary school teacher educated in Britain told Reuters.

According to Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Eddie Zvobgo, *roora* could die out under the terms of the law setting the age of majority for both sexes at 18, which comes into force next month. Parliamentary sources say it is the first major legislation designed to end discrimination against black Zimbabwean women, who form more than half the country's population.

The sources say the legislation, which has generated a lively debate on radio and television and in the press, confers on adult black Zimbabwean women, who are regarded as perpetual minors under tribal law, the right to enter into contracts, including marriage bonds, without the prior consent of a husband or guardian.

As a result *roora*, regarded by traditionalists as the backbone of a marriage contract, would become voluntary.

Defending the new law in parliament, Community Development and Women's Affairs Minister Teural Ropa Nhongo stated: "We do not see the bill as intended to destroy the closely-knit family institution. It should not be seen as creating enmity between husbands and wives or between fathers and daughters." But University of Zimbabwe researcher Joan May says the new laws could have little effect unless other tribal and statute laws which discriminate against women were abolished.

Miss May said: "Under the Afr-

ican marriages act, a woman cannot own property and her wages belong to her husband. The husband has total control of the marriage property."

At the same time, however, the government is concerned that changes taking place in Zimbabwean society could result in a breakdown of traditional social life. Urbanisation, western influences and the civil war that led to independence two-and-a-half years ago are blamed for what is seen as a rapid decline in morals.

Deputy Education Minister Joseph Culverwell has said many girls are being expelled from the country's schools after becoming pregnant, which is an expellable offence in Zimbabwe.

The minister has not given figures but the seriousness of the problem is underscored by a campaign launched recently by concerned groups in support of sex education in schools. June Tsodzai, chief youth adviser with Zimbabwe's Child Spacing and Fertility Association (CSFA), says there was no need for sex education in black schools.

Present legislation permits abortion only to save the life of mother or child or to terminate a pregnancy resulting from assault. Medical sources blame traditional doctors, whose practice was legalised last year, for the rise in illegal abortions. They say cases, which represent only the tip of an iceberg, become known only when they are referred to hospitals.

## Two months with Kohl

# Continuity rather than new accents

By Paul Taylor

Reuter

BONN — Unswerving friendship to the United States and unquestioning loyalty to NATO are the foreign policy themes that have dominated conservative West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's first two months in office.

Seeking to make up for his inexperience in foreign affairs, Mr. Kohl has swiftly met U.S., French, British and Italian leaders. He pledged "continuity with new accents" in Bonn's foreign policy. So far the continuity has been more evident than the new accents.

In this effort to don the mantle of statesmanship left by Helmut Schmidt, his Social Democratic (SPD) predecessor, Mr. Kohl has adopted virtually all the former chancellor's policies and much of his language. A former senior aide to Mr. Schmidt said Mr. Kohl's first foreign policy statement to parliament last week "could have been given word-for-word by Helmut Schmidt."

The aide said that quite apart from Mr. Kohl's attachment to continuity, it's just a simple fact that German foreign policy has so little room for manoeuvre." Western diplomats say the main char-

acter under Mr. Kohl has been one of tone.

The Christian Democratic (CDU) chancellor, who exudes an optimism which supporters find infectious and critics scorn as naive, has made a point of being extremely friendly in public to President Reagan and U.S. policy. He has dropped the previous government's talk of a "security partnership" with the Soviet Union, which irritated Washington. But Mr. Kohl's message to Mr. Reagan is no different from Mr. Schmidt's — West Germany is a loyal ally but does not approve of every U.S. action and cannot meet every American request.

He does not lecture the Americans about interest rates and economic policy as Mr. Schmidt did, and he draws a more indulgent and less irritated response from White House, even though he followed Mr. Schmidt in urging Mr. Reagan to meet new Soviet leader Yuri Andropov.

### Disappointment

U.S. officials at a conservative seminar here last weekend privately expressed disappointment that the new Bonn government was not taking a tougher line against the Soviet bloc.

But senior diplomats say Washington is determined not to "rock the boat" until after the general election next March at which it hopes to see Mr. Kohl re-elected. Only after that honeymoon will it raise again the issues of East-West trade and West Germany's substantial defence budget, the diplomats say.

The Social Democrats, consigned to the opposition benches at least until next March, are finding it hard to attack Mr. Kohl's foreign policy. Their main argument in the debate that followed his policy statement was that the appearance of continuity was deceptive and dangerous changes were just around the corner.

Mr. Kohl deliberately highlighted his government's firm support for NATO plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in western Europe if necessary next year. Aides say he intends to make support for NATO's decision to rarm if arms control talks with Moscow fail a centerpiece of his campaign for re-election next March.

Despite the emergence of a big protest movement challenging the deployment plan, Mr. Kohl feels that the broad majority of West Germans support NATO policy and trust him rather than the soc-

ial democrats to implement it.

### Rearmament priority

The SPD, which also professes support for the plan, argued in parliament that the new government was giving rearmament priority over negotiation, a charge that Mr. Kohl denies. One senior television commentator described the exchanges as: "The dress-rehearsal for 'missiles election'."

Whether West German foreign policy undergoes a real shift in the long term may depend on the outcome of the March poll. One of the key figures in the present continuity is Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Development aid was one of the victims of Mr. Kohl's first budget cuts. Economic Cooperation Minister Juergen Waranke has said top priority will be given to projects which secure jobs in West Germany.

Mr. Kohl has made emotional appeals for greater European union. But diplomats say that the new Bonn government has taken just as tough a line in community financial negotiations as its predecessors. "That's one area where there is real continuity," said one European diplomat.

The Middle East is Mr. Urquhart's area of special expertise. In his own right and formerly as an aide to the Under Secretary General Ralph J. Bunche, who won the Nobel Peace Prize as a Middle East mediator, Mr. Urquhart has been involved with all U.N. peacekeeping operations.

Last summer, Israeli troops largely unopposed by U.N. soldiers in their drive against Palestinian fighters in Lebanon. Still, Mr. Urquhart supports the U.N. posture. "The moment the U.N. peacekeeping force becomes part of the battle," he said in the interview, "it's really more or less lost, because it becomes involved in exactly the situation it's trying to stop."

During the 1960s turmoil in the Congo (now Zaire), when a U.N. force helped prevent mineral-rich Katanga province from seceding, Mr. Urquhart at least twice narrowly escaped being shot by Katangese rebels.

Another time undisciplined Katangese troops — who were supported by white mercenaries, among them Colonel "mad Mike" Hoare — pulled him off a U.N. truck and broke his nose. Mercenary Michael Hoare, nicknamed "mad mike" for his swashbuckling style in combat, was jailed for 10 years last July for his part in an abortive coup attempt in the Seychelles.

The Congo operation represented the only time that U.N. troops were authorised to use force other than in self-defence.

## More imagination and alertness

By Michael Littlejohns

Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations needs to be more alert to potential conflicts, and more imaginative about dealing with them when they occur, its chief peacekeeper and longest-serving official believes.

Brian Urquhart, a Briton who joined the U.N. in 1945 before there was even a permanent secretary general, cited this year's failure to recognise the potential for conflict in the Falkland Islands dispute.

"It certainly was a surprise to most of us — and, I think, to the people involved too," Mr. Urquhart, the under-secretary general for special political affairs, said in a television interview. "That shouldn't have happened."

When Argentina seized the Falklands from the British last April, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was away in Geneva. Days elapsed before he became involved in the search for a settlement: Mainly because neither Britain nor Argentina wanted his aid at first.

Fighting erupted between the two nations when he was unable to produce a compromise acceptable to both of them. The General Assembly, in a resolution promoted by Argentina but opposed by Britain, recently directed him to try again. The British say they are not ready for new negotiations.

Mr. Urquhart said the secretary general felt that there were times



**Mr. Rateb Al Wazani talks about U.K. visit**

# Justice undersecretary would like to see legal aid in Jordan

By Samira Kawar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The modern Jordanian legal system is only decades old and dates back to Jordan's birth as a state in 1921, while the British legal system is centuries old.

However, both systems seem to work "equally well", says Justice Undersecretary Rateb Al Wazani, who paid a recent visit to England to further study the legal British system.

Mr. Wazani, who is also a judge, headed a six-member delegation of Jordanian judges on a visit to England between Oct. 17 and Oct. 31 at the invitation of the British government. The Department of the Lord Chancellor (equivalent to the Jordanian Justice Minister) arranged for the delegation to visit many courts in England, including magistrate's courts, county courts, the High Court and the House of Lords Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wazani pointed out several interesting differences between the British and Jordanian legal systems.

Whilst all practising lawyers in Jordan can appear in court, practising lawyers in England are divided into barristers and solicitors, and it is only the former who appear in court, while the latter carry out legal work in offices. This specialised division of the legal profession does not exist in Jordan.

Another major difference bet-

ween the two systems is the way in which trials are conducted in court. British judges, unlike Jordanian judges, rarely interfere in the conduct of trials. "The two litigants fight out the trial as though it were a boxing match and the judge only interferes when one of the parties breaks the rules," says Mr. Wazani.

By contrast, trials are conducted very differently both in Jordan and on the European continent, particularly in criminal cases, where the judge begins the trial by reading the record, then summoning the witnesses and questioning them himself.

This means that the questions put to witnesses are asked at the discretion of the judge rather than of the prosecution or defence counsels, though they are later allowed to cross-examine witnesses. In civil cases, however, trials in Jordan, continental Europe and Britain do not differ very greatly, Mr. Wazani said.

Another major difference between British and Jordanian legal institutions is the existence of a jury system in Britain, while no such system exists in Jordan.

A jury determines whether the defendant is guilty or not in each and every criminal case in Britain, while the sentence itself is pronounced by the judge. However, juries are not used in England in civil cases — except for libel, slander and false imprisonment — and in magistrate's courts dealing

with minor criminal cases where the sentence imposed does not exceed six months of imprisonment.

The British Court of Appeal and the House of Lords Judiciary Committee (the country's highest court of appeal) does not have a jury either.

In Jordan, it is the judge, even in criminal cases, who pronounces the verdict of guilty or not guilty as well as the sentence.

### Social justice

Mr. Wazani pointed out that the recourse to a jury system in England originally came about as part of society's development and shift towards social justice.

Judges in earlier times had come from the wealthier classes and the possibility of their class prejudices or lack of insight into the predicaments of less privileged classes were offset by the presence of a jury drawn from different categories of society.

Social development in Jordan has taken a different course, and the legal system is much younger than the British legal system, so the necessity for installing a jury system in Jordan was never necessary to ensure that less privileged criminals are spared social discrimination, Mr. Wazani explained.

Another interesting feature of the British legal system which makes it different to Jordan's legal

system is the appointment of some 25,000 laymen as justices of the peace. It is these lay justices — who receive part-time salaries from the government and work a minimum of 16 hours a year — who by and large preside over Bri-

tain's magistrate's courts. Only 60 stipendiary (fully salaried) magistrates are officially appointed by the government on a full-time basis.

Mr. Wazani pointed out that this system of appointing lay justi-

cies has proved to be very economical, and served to make the entire British judicial system inexpensive enough to be available to all classes of society.

### Legal aid

In 70 per cent of all civil cases in Britain, the litigants' legal fees are paid by the government under the legal aid system. The remaining 30 per cent of litigants, such as trade unions, corporations and wealthy individuals, pay their own legal fees. This ensures that claimants and defendants who otherwise would not have had the financial means to benefit from the legal system have justice available to them. No less than 90 per cent of criminal cases in Britain are financed by the government, which costs £200 million per year on legal aid in general.

There is no system in Jordan whereby civil cases are eligible for financial aid on such a comprehensive scale. Only in criminal cases, for which the sentence is execution or life imprisonment, is a lawyer appointed by the court and his fees paid when the defendant is unable to afford his own lawyer.

The legal aid system is one aspect of the British legal set up which Mr. Wazani would like to see applied in Jordan. This would give citizens who cannot afford to bring court cases on their own or defendants who cannot afford law

yers, access to the judicial system here Mr. Wazani said.

Another process operative in the British legal system which Mr. Wazani would like to see applied to Jordan is the exchange of all written pieces of evidence between litigants in the pre-court stage. In Britain, it is obligatory under the law for the two parties to exchange all written evidence in their possession before the case goes to court, thus making the strengths and weaknesses of each case available to each of the opponents before the case appears in court, and obviating the occurrence of any surprises.

### Court time

Mr. Wazani described this procedure as "very useful" because it leads to the settlement of many cases out of court. Out of 20,000 cases brought before one British court-in-Croydon — last year, only 340 cases reached court, while the rest were settled outside,

Mr. Wazani said. He added that he would very much like to see this procedure adopted here, because it would save the time and effort spent on cases that could be settled out of court, he said.

Another difference between the British and Jordanian judicial systems is that any Jordanian can as of right appeal to the Supreme Court, which as a result hears hundreds of cases per year. By contrast, the House of Lords Jud-

iciary Committee only hears cases which are referred to it after leave has been obtained for such reference of the case by the court at which the case last appeared. Such leave is granted by courts in very rare cases, so that the House of Lords Judiciary Committee does not hear more than 50 or so cases every year.

One major difference between British and Jordanian law is that under Jordanian law, all cases relating to marriage, divorce and inheritance are heard by religious courts (Shari'a in the case of Muslims and Ecclesiastical in the case of Christians), whereas ecclesiastical law in Britain does not apply to laymen.

Family cases in Britain at present come under the jurisdiction of the magistrate's court, county court or High Court, but a law commission is presently studying the possibility of bringing family cases under the jurisdiction of one court.

In Jordan, all practising lawyers are members of the Professional Bar Association. When a lawyer is appointed as a judge, he automatically loses his membership of the Bar Association. In Britain, barristers can belong to one of four Inns of Court, which are the equivalent of a bar association. The appointment of a barrister as a magistrate or judge does not mean termination of membership of the Inns of Court.



Mr. Rateb Al Wazani headed a six-man delegation to U.K.

## Counting China's billion is a massive task

By Lin Hong

CHINA — The massive task of processing the Chinese census is now under way. One of the most ambitious statistical undertakings of all time, this is the first Chinese census since 1964, the country's first computerised census and the most comprehensive.

In the old days, poor people often went into hiding when officials came around for a head count. They feared that the gov-

ernment would drag them into the army, levy more taxes, or press-gang them for labour. This time a massive publicity effort reassured peasants and workers that the census meant them no harm, and that providing accurate information was in their own interest.

Two and a half years were spent in preparation and in training a nationwide staff of 5.7 million interviewers and supervisors. Several trial counts were taken. In 1980, a

pilot census of 9.5 million around the city of Wuxi on the Yangtze River produced a net error of only 0.07%.

It took only 10 days to canvass China's estimated billion. In Sichuan province alone — with a population equal to Japan's 118 million — 300,000 census stations had to be set up. A thousand enumerators went on horseback into the remote corners of Tibet. Since listing the dead is inauspicious in Tibetan tradition, that part of the

census questionnaire was omitted there. In Jiangsu, census takers counted 680,000 dwellers on lakes, marshes and harbour-bound boats with four days of the census beginning on July 1.

The results of this massive exercise will produce the most precise demographic profile of China ever attempted and will help to determine the country's future plans.

For instance, Bai Jianguhua, Deputy Director of the Population Census Office, points out that people now have to wait in line to get their hair cut and to eat lunch in restaurants. The census could help improve living conditions by indicating how many people are needed in the service trades. This is the first comprehensive survey of trades, professions and unemployment since the People's Republic was founded in 1949.

Other important elements of the census survey include the fertility status of women between 15 and 64 years and the number of children born in 1981 to women of child-bearing age (15-49 years). Information on the rate of live births and life expectancy will also emerge from the census. This data will be used in programmes to stabilise the population in China, the world's most populous nation.

### Slowed development

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has said that the country faces eit-

her strict control of population growth, or unimproved living conditions and unsuccessful economic programmes. Mr. Liu Zheng, a demographer at People's University, Beijing, points out that national economic development has been slowed by the need to spend most of the country's revenue on people's day-to-day needs.

Over the last 30 years, some 600 million have been born in China, causing a net population increase of 430 million. In 10 years the growth rate has been halved to 1.2%, of the lowest in the Third World. Baby booms are expected in the mid 1980s and the early 1990s, but China hopes to achieve a zero growth rate and limit its population to 1.2 billion by the year 2000. Now couples who have only one child get priority for education and health care and receive monetary benefits.

Mr. Bai Jianguhua expects that the census will also show a redistribution of population reflecting the creation of new cities and towns to accommodate China's steady industrial development. The proportion of industrial workers and of the minority nationalities will probably have increased.

China has undertaken two national censuses in the past, both tabulated manually with the traditional abacus. The first, in 1953, recorded a population of nearly 602 million. In 1964 over 723 mil-

lion Chinese were counted, including 30 million "overseas Chinese".

This census is being tabulated and analysed with a network of 29 sophisticated computers and a 1,000-strong nationwide computer staff. China got a \$1.56 million grant from the U.N. Fund for Population Activities for the purchase of 21 of the computers. According to Western news reports, the total cost of the com-

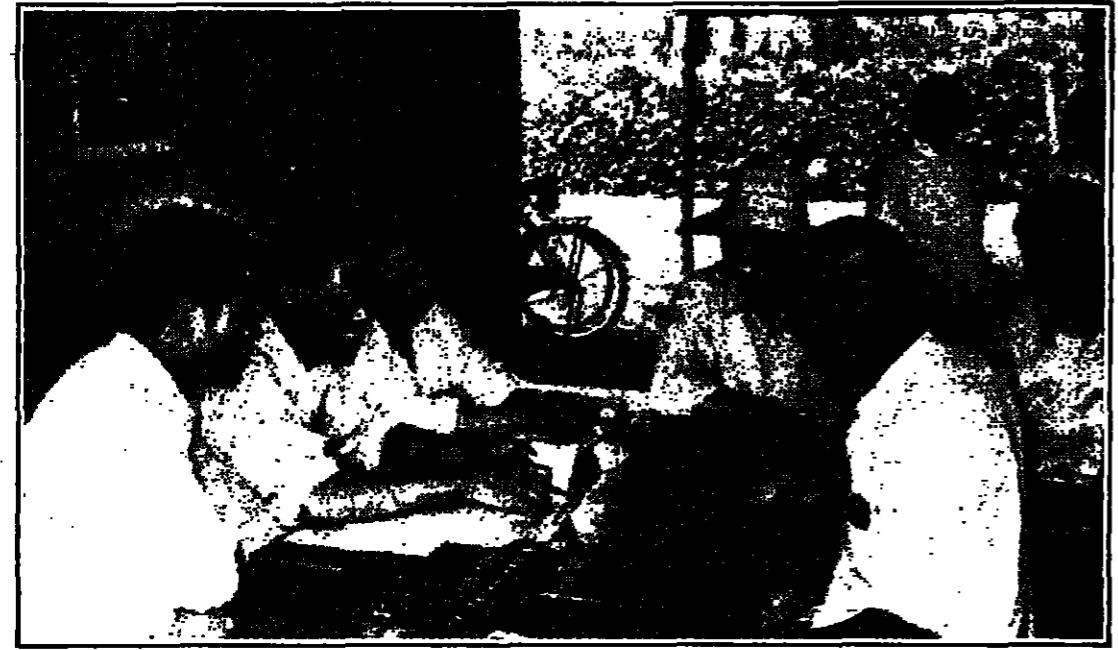
puters was \$130 million, and the census had to be postponed twice as China awaited U.S. government approval for the export of the IBM computers.

As China has 55 minority nationalities, a centralised processing system was not suitable. So a two-stage system was developed to process data first at a regional centre and then at Beijing.

China hopes that the technological experience gained will

advance the country's embryonic skills in computer science. Toshiro Shigematsu, Director of Demographic Studies for the U.N. Statistical Office, has described the Chinese computer effort as "top level". Dealing with population complexities unimaginable in any other country, it represents an extraordinary feat of organisation for a nation not many years removed from the technology of the ox cart.

-- Earthscan



Census takers keep count on abacus, the traditional Chinese "adding machine".



Tibetan herdspeople are counted near Lhasa

TV & RADIO	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b>	BBC WORLD SERVICE
MAIN CHANNEL	639, 720, 1413 kHz
06:30 ..... Kora	06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz Workshop*
06:45 ..... Cartoons	06:45 Financial News 07:35 British Press Review
06:45 ..... Little Hands	07:15 About Britain 08:00 Star 20:30 New Ideas
06:45 ..... Move in on Local Programme	07:45 Book Choice 07:45 The Times
06:45 ..... Agricultural Programme	08:30 British 09:00 News 09:09 News about Britain 09:15 From the Weeklies 09:45 Network U.K. 10:30 World News 10:30 Reflections 10:15 Star Profile
06:45 ..... News in Arabic	10:30 The Good Show 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 The Wednesday 11:30 National News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Science Fiction 12:30 Who's Who 12:30 Just a Minute 13:00 World News 13:00 News About Britain 14:00 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsround 15:45 Anything Goes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:00 Commentary 15:15 Network U.K. 15:30 The Times 15:45 Cuckoo 16:00 They Write the Songs 16:30 Picnic 17:00 Radio News 17:00 7/11 Saturday Special 18:00 World News 18:00 Documentary 18:45 Saturday Special 19:00 News Summary 19:42 Saturday Special 19:45 Book Choice 19:15 The Magic of... 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:00 News About Britain 20:15 Radio Newsdesk 20:30 Marie The Gho... Girl 21:30 Radio Times 22:00 Good Books 22:30 Elizabeth Soderstrom 23:15 Sagittarius Rising 23:30 People and Politics 24:00 World News 24:45 From Our Own Correspondent 00:30 News 00:45 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:30 Commentary 01:15 Letterbox 01:30 Meridian
FOREIGN CHANNEL	French Programme News in French
06:00 ..... French Programme	06:00 News in French
07:30 ..... News in Hebrew	07:30 Comedy: Aspirin
08:30 ..... Comedy: Doctor	08:30 Saturday Variety Show
09:25 ..... Saturday Variety Show	10:00 News in English
10:00 ..... Arabic Play	10:00 Arabic Play
10:15 Feature Film: Griffin & Phoenix	10:15 Arabic Play Cont.
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b>	855 kHz AM & 9350 kHz FM & partly on 9350 kHz SW
07:10 ..... Morning Show	07:10 Newsbulletin
07:30 ..... News Summary	07:30 News Summary
12:00 ..... News Summary	12:00 News Summary
12:05 ..... Pop Session	12:05 News Bulletin
14:30 ..... News Bulletin	14:30 News Bulletin
15:00 ..... Concert Hour	15:00 News Summary
16:00 ..... News Summary	16:00 News Summary
16:05 ..... Instruments	16:05 News Headlines
17:00 ..... Jordan Weekly	17:00 Special Feature
18:00 ..... News Summary	18:00 Special Feature
18:05 ..... Great Books of Islam	18:05 Special Feature
18:30 ..... Newsdesk	18:30 Special Feature
19:30 ..... Top Twenty	19:30 Special Feature
20:30 ..... Date with a Star	20:30 Special Feature
21:00 ..... News Summary	21:00 Special Feature
21:45 ..... Classical Concert	21:45 Special Feature
22:00 ..... First Spin	22:00 Special Feature
22:00 ..... News Summary	22:00 Special Feature
22:35 ..... County Music	22:35 Special Feature
24:00 ..... News Headlines, Signs Off	24:00 Special Feature

VOICE OF AMERICA	
05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and This Week 17:30 Press Conference USA 18:00 Special English; News, Words, and Their Stories, Feature: Short Stories 19:30 New York, New York 19:30 Weekend 20:30 Special English 20:30 New York, New York 21:00 News and This Week 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 Special English; Newswords, and their stories 22:15 Music USA 23:00 Weekend	05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and This Week 17:30 Press Conference USA 18:00 Special English; News, Words, and Their Stories, Feature: Short Stories 19:30 New York, New York 19:30 Weekend 20:30 Special English 20:30 New York, New York 21:00 News and This Week 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 Special English; Newswords, and their stories 22:15 Music USA
05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00	

# SPORTS



Jihad Saqr crossing the finish line at Amman Crown Hotel  
**Jihad Saqr wins Jordan's 70-kilometre bicycle race**

By Riyad M. Ahmad  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The second official bicycle race was held on Friday Dec. 3, under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

The race, which was organised by the Jordanian Cycling Federation (JCF) in cooperation with the Amman Crown Hotel, aimed at selecting the best cyclists for the national cycling team, the JCF announced.

One hundred and fifty Jordanian cyclists, most of them youngsters, participated in the race which started at 1:00 p.m. near the Amman Crown Hotel area. Participants in the race, who were competing on individual basis, covered a total distance of 70 kilometres starting from the Crown Hotel passing through Radio Jordan and TV station, Zarqa Highway, Ain Ghazal mountainous route Sports City, Suweileh, Al Hussein Medical Centre Eighth Circle, Na'ur and then back to the starting reference point, the Amman Crown Hotel.

Jihad Saqr, winner of the Irbid 41-kilometre first cycling race, covered the distance in two hours and four minutes thus winning first place and a cup presented by Crown Prince, Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar and JCF Chairman, Fayed Al Rabib.

The top ten cyclists of the race were also presented with special awards. The winners, who form the nucleus for the national cycling team are: Jihad Saqr, Miteh Faouqi, Sames Hashim, Muafak Shararah, Ahmad Bdour, Salim Ashhab, Moller Healey, Sabri Abed Rabuh, Tarek Khayyat, Bashir Khasawneh respectively.

The JCF in cooperation with the Amman Crown Hotel exerted enormous efforts to make the Amman race a success, a spokesman for the federation said.

The winners of the 70-kilometre race will soon participate in another 80-kilometre race to be held in the Jordan Valley area. They will also represent Jordan in Morocco and the United Arab Emirates tournaments to be held next January.

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4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be calculated. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
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Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box - please print)


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Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## China takes over from Japan as Asia's sporting superpower

NEW DELHI (R) — China, who have taken over from Japan as Asia's sporting superpower, ended 15 days of competition at the Asian Games here Friday with a flourish, winning two badminton titles and a volleyball gold.

Formal confirmation of their new status came when the world-beating Chinese women's volleyball team thrashed Japan 3-0 in the final match of the league tournament.

In further proof of the depth of their sporting prowess, top-seeded Han Jian stunned the once-unbeatable Indonesian Liem Swie King in straight sets to claim the men's singles crown in the badminton championship.

China's Zhang Ailing then captured the women's singles title, beating compatriot Li Lingwei.

Former all-England champion Liem did everything he possibly could in the men's singles final and rushed to a 10-0 lead, but once Han had settled himself the Indonesian got few opportunities to

score.

There were a series of long rallies in the second set, but in the end it was Han's overall superiority and courtcraft which gave him the title.

The Chinese women won the volleyball tie 15-12, 15-5, 15-9, but that was not enough to please their coach Yuan Wei Min.

"I am not satisfied with the performance. It wasn't up to their world championships' status," he said.

The Chinese have now won medals in most of the 22 sports at the Games here, apart from events such as yachting, golf and equestrianism.

South Korea also did well on the last day, winning the first boxing final and edging out China 85-84 in a thrilling match to bag the men's basketball gold.

With only three sports, boxing, volleyball and soccer, still to be completed, China had taken a commanding lead of 61 golds to Japan's 56.

The constitution of the council (OCA) would also be in line with that of the IOC so that there were no differences between the two bodies on regulations governing various amateur sports and sportsmen, the officials said.

The Games, the largest ever Asian sports show, will be formally closed at a colourful ceremony Saturday.

### AGF to be dissolved

The Asian Games Federation (AGF), set up 32 years ago, will formally dissolve itself on Sunday to give way to a new body known as the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), AGF officials said here Friday.

They said the new set up was designed to bring Asia's multi-sport organisation closer to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and enable it to claim IOC funds for the promotion of sport in the region, the world's most populous.

The constitution of the council (OCA) would also be in line with that of the IOC so that there were no differences between the two bodies on regulations governing various amateur sports and sportsmen, the officials said.

## U.S. sweeps women's semifinal places in Australian Open

MELBOURNE (R) — The all-conquering U.S. women overcame the last remnants of opposition to sweep the four semifinal singles places in the Australian Open Tennis Championships here Friday.

Pam Shriver ended Australian hopes when she outclassed Wendy Turnbull 6-7, 6-3, 6-3 in the quarterfinals to qualify for a last four clash against world number one Martina Navratilova.

Navratilova conceded only three games to fellow American Anne Smith as she powered to a 6-2, 6-1 victory.

The other semifinal pits budding teenager Andrea Jaeger against Chris Evert Lloyd, the number two seed. Jaeger defeated rising young West German Eva Pfaff 7-5, 6-2 while Lloyd destroyed Billie Jean King 6-2, 6-2.

Shriver's victory over Turnbull was revenge for a beating she took from the Australian in a Brisbane tournament final last month. "I served more intelligently than I did in Brisbane and I didn't get as angry. But she didn't play well," Shriver said.

Shriver defeated Navratilova in the quarterfinals of the last U.S. Open and wants to prove Saturday that it was no fluke.

Navratilova said she was looking forward to the return with Shriver and was ready to "give it back to her" Saturday.

Lloyd is eager to win the Australian Open, the only "Grand Slam" title to elude her. She said she needed a tougher match than Friday's clash with King.

"It's hard to tell how I'm playing, but I'm looking forward to playing Andrea because I need to be pushed. I feel more confident

this year than last year. Then I struggled on every match," Lloyd said.

"Andrea's been playing very well in this tournament and she's the player who beat me three times this year. I have a newfound respect for her because she's humbled me."

In the opening round of the men's singles, former champion Mark Edmondson of Australia was hustled out by Ricky Meyer of the U.S., ranked 285th in the world. The 27-year-old New Yorker beat third seed Edmondson, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Two other upsets were the defeats of Paraguay's Victor Pecci and Fritz Buehning of the U.S., beaten in five sets respectively by Andy Andrews of the U.S. and Chris Johnstone of Australia.

## Injury-hit Italy clashes with Romania in European Championship

FLORENCE, Italy (R) — Italy, who have floundered since their World Cup triumph last July, are forced by injury to make two changes for a European Soccer Championship qualifying match against Group Five leaders Romania here Saturday.

Defenders Gaetano Scirea and Antonio Cabrini, who played in the 3-1 World Cup final victory over West Germany in Madrid, are the injury victims.

Team chief Enzo Bearzot said Friday Milan youngster Franchino

Baresi would make his senior international debut alongside substitute defender Giampiero Marini.

Bearzot has raised eyebrows by sticking to an attack which has failed to hit form since the World Cup. Italy were beaten 1-0 by Switzerland in a friendly in Rome, then slithered in the mud to a 2-2 draw against Czechoslovakia in Milan last month in their opening European Championship match.

Francesco Graziani returns from injury to rejoin the attack in place of Alessandro Altobelli, the late choice who scored against West Germany in the World Cup final and against Czechoslovakia.

Romania, in contrast, have beaten both Cyprus (3-1) and Sweden (2-0) to head Group Five. They warmed up for Saturday's sell-out game with a Belgian tour in which they beat League side Waterschei 4-0 and the Amateurs of Mol 3-1.

Mircea Lucescu, 37, who took over from veteran team manager Stefan Kovacs when Romania failed to qualify for the World Cup finals, shrugged off an earlier 4-1 defeat by East Germany in a friendly.

The young Romanian side pivots on striker Ilin Balaci, 25, and midfielder Boloni who is still remembered for the way he sent Scirea the wrong way then scored with a searing left-foot shot in Naples two years ago.

In defence they look to Stefanescu, a slow-moving but dependable giant who dominates the penalty box with his heading ability.

Balaci's match-winning style against Fiorentina in the first round of the UEFA Cup this season aroused immediate interest in the free-spending Italian League.

## Miandad engineers Pakistani cricket victory against India

GURANWALA, Pakistan (R)

Javed Miandad hit out thrillingly to engineer a Pakistan victory by 14 runs in the first one-day cricket international against India here Friday.

Miandad completed a century in 114 minutes with 12 fours and a six and was 106 not out when Pakistan's 40-over innings closed at 224 for four. India replied with 210 for six.

Sunil Gavaskar put Pakistan in and with the host country 56 for three at the halfway point of their innings his decision seemed an inspired one.

But a fourth-wicket stand of 111 between Miandad and Imran Khan wrecked India's hopes of upsetting the Pakistanis, who have just completed an all-conquering home series against Australia.

Imran also had a good match with the ball, removing India's openers Gavaskar and Krishna

Srikant in successive overs early on and then producing a tight second spell to dampen a threatening Indian run rate.

Mahtab Lai struck two early blows for India, dismissing spinners Mohsin Khan and Zaeer Abbas and when Mushtaq Nazar was run out in a mixup, the Pakistanis were looking vulnerable at 49 for three.

But Miandad and Imran changed the course of the match with their powerful batting. Kapil Dev, normally the most effective of the Indian bowlers, suffered as much as anyone, conceding 18 runs to Miandad in one over.

Kapil gained some consolation when he clean bowled Imran who hit four fours and a six in his 49.

After their openers went cheaply, India were revived by Dilip Vengsarkar and Mohinder Amarnath who added 71 for the third wicket.

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## Crisis in W.German steel industry intensifies.

DUISBURG, West Germany (R) — The crisis in the West German steel industry intensified Friday as Krupp Stahl, one of the largest European steel companies, laid off 3,600 workers in the stricken Ruhr district.

Krupp Stahl said the catastrophic fall in steel demand and sharp competition on the European steel market was forcing it to partially shut down its Rheinhausen steel works in Duisburg within the next two years.

Last month the company announced that 1,300 of the plant's 10,000 workers would lose their jobs under separate cutback plans.

Over 12 per cent of Duisburg's 230,000 workforce are jobless and another 30,000 are working short time. Union officials said before Friday's news that the city's unemployment rate could rise to 20 per cent next year.

Weak demand and the European Commission's limits on steel production will cause West German steel output to drop to 37 million tonnes this year from 41.6 million in 1981, industry officials say.

Over half the country's 220,000 steelworkers are on short time and the unions do not rule out further job cuts by other major firms.

West Germany's steel companies could lose around two billion marks (\$800 million) this year and Krupp has announced plans to merge its steel operations with another steel giant, Hoesch, in an attempt to overcome the current crisis.

But no improvement in steel demand is expected before next summer and the Common Market Commission Thursday announced further steep cuts in Common Market steel production quotas for the first quarter of 1983.

## U.S. jobless rate surges

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. unemployment rate surged to 10.8 per cent in November from 10.4 per cent in October as another 440,000 Americans joined the ranks of the unemployed, the government reported Friday.

Almost 12 million people were out of work last month, an increase of 4.1 million since the recession began in July, 1981, the Labour Department said.

The jobless rate has not been that high since 1940 when 14.6 per cent of the labour force was out of work.

The November figures, which showed a higher jobless rate than most analysts anticipated, seems certain to increase political pressures for government action to stimulate the economy.

The failure of the economy to pull itself out of recession has already climbed to the top of the nation's political agenda and Congress is moving rapidly to approve a road-building programme it

hopes will create more than 300,000 jobs.

Democratic leaders in Congress say they will seek an even more ambitious jobs programme when the new legislature meets in January, but the idea is opposed by President Reagan who says the economy is already on the verge of recovery.

Mr. Reagan supports the highway construction programme, but says more ambitious jobs programmes will merely add to inflation by enlarging a federal budget deficit that already threatens to exceed \$170 billion in the current financial year.

A dramatic decline in inflation from more than 12 per cent when Mr. Reagan became president in January, 1981, to less than five per cent this year has set the stage for an economic rebound, the administration says.

But many economists think a recovery is not likely until next spring and that even then the upturn will be too weak to make much

of a dent in unemployment.

Mr. Reagan's own economists agree it will be several years before joblessness can be reduced to the 7.4 per cent rate that prevailed when the Republican President took office.

Most of the increase in unemployment to 11.9 million last month was due to large influx of new job-seekers into the labour market.

Total employment fell a modest 61,000 to 99 million during the month.

That was down 1.8 million since the recession began.

Unemployment for adult men rose to 10.1 per cent in November from 9.8 per cent in October and joblessness for adult women increased to 9.1 per cent from 8.6 per cent the month before.

The November rates represent post-war highs for both groups.

Meanwhile prospects of a general economic recovery in the United States were clouded Thursday by government reports of a sharp dip in factory orders.

Manufacturing industries str-

uggled through October with a 3.9 per cent fall in orders for factory goods, the largest drop in a year, the Commerce Department said.

A separate report by the Labour Department said initial claims for jobless benefits in the week ending Nov. 20 rose sharply to 654,000, reversing a four-week decline.

Another Commerce Department report said sales of new single-family homes, which rose 28 per cent in September, stood still in October at an annual rate of 487,000.

But Commerce Undersecretary Robert Dederick, noting sales were almost 36 per cent up on a year ago, said future sales gains would mean a pickup in homebuilding that would help lead a general upturn in the economy.

The drop in factory orders was widespread with orders for durable goods such as cars and heavy machinery falling by 4.7 per cent and orders for non-durable products declining by 3.2 per cent, the Commerce Department said.

### FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Proven experiences can be relied upon to handle conditions now occurring and can help you advance in your line of endeavor. Be sure to make the best use of your natural talents.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be more open-minded and you can gain the success you seek in the days ahead. Show others that you have wisdom.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study the situation at home carefully and you can then help to improve it. Take no chances with your reputation.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) If you study conditions well where outsiders are concerned, you can communicate satisfactorily with them.

**MONS CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) A good time to engage in favorite hobby with congenials. Obtain the information you need from the right sources.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Good day to do whatever you will help you to advance in career matters. Forget the frivolity and concentrate on the practical for now.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You have fine practical ideas now that should be put in operation without delay. Strive for harmony at home.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A usually helpful friend may have different ideas now, so listen carefully, since you stand to benefit from them.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study how to improve your status in life and then take the initial steps in the right direction. Express happiness.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Not a good day for making new plans but fine for handling regular routines. Be sure to spend your money wisely.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Take care of a private worry quickly or you find it can be very troublesome. Avoid one who doesn't understand you.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Do some interesting entertaining of congenials today but stay within your budget. Sidestep an opponent.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study your surroundings and make plans for improvement. A new situation arises that could bring benefits.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY** ... he or she will require praise from time to time in order to be enthused to do good work. One who should go to college since the mind here is brilliant and the judgment is good. Teach good health habits.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## U.S. banks to offer new high interest accounts

NEW YORK — Within the next few weeks U.S. investors will be offered a new form of high interest bearing account by U.S. commercial banks.

The Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee (DIDC) has announced details of the restrictions on the accounts which ensure that they are fully competitive with existing high interest bearing accounts.

The new accounts, therefore, could encourage a huge shift in funds back to the commercial banks. However, they may also create other important long-term changes in the U.S. financial system.

The congressional decision to authorise the banks to offer new accounts has already caused divisions within the U.S. banking system and sharpened up the intense competition between the banks and other deposit-taking institutions.

It could also provide the cutting edge for a new push by the smaller banks for further de-regulation.

Mr. William Kennedy, the new president of the American Bankers Association (ABA), describes the new accounts as "the biggest immediate challenge facing the industry".

Few U.S. bankers would disagree with that statement, despite the problems caused by the weakness of the U.S. economy and

concerns over the impact of international lending by U.S. financial institutions.

The industry is far from unified in its response to the challenge, however, and Mr. Kennedy himself warned that it would only be able to take full advantage of the investment instrument if the pace of de-regulation — particularly as it affected the smaller banks — was heated up.

The new accounts, which, in contrast to existing banking legislation, will allow banks to offer money market rates with few government controls, were authorised in a congressional aid package for the troubled savings and loan industry which became law in October.

The clause allowing commercial banks, and the thrift industry, to offer the new accounts was the work of the ABA extracted for supporting the legislation.

It was strongly opposed, however, by the rival Independent Bankers Association of America (IBAA), which feared that it would give the large banks in financial centres an unfair advantage over some of the 14,000 smaller regional banks in the U.S.

The new accounts are modelled on the highly successful investment accounts created by the money market mutual funds. These funds, which offer enticingly high interest rates to inv-

estors, have creamed off more than \$220 million in investor deposits over the past five years — deposits which the banks believe rightly belong to them.

The legislation has prompted an immediate response from the money market funds aware of a possible threat to their deposit base.

Last month, for example, Dreyfus Corporation, one of the New York-based funds, applied to bank regulators for authorisation to set up its own bank.

But even some of the larger banks had their doubts before the conditions imposed upon the new accounts were announced on Nov. 15.

Many of the commercial banks

had fears that the DIDC would impose restrictions upon the new accounts which would prevent them being fully competitive with those offered by the money market mutual funds.

Despite objections from the funds, and the doubts of Mr. Donald Reagan, the treasury secretary, DIDC set a \$2,500 minimum balance requirement on the new money market accounts for banks and agreed to impose no limitations on the interest rates that depository institutions could pay on the new accounts.

Some congressmen have already talked about imposing further disclosure requirements on the banks and the bank regulators — for example, requiring bank regulators to tell the public and investors about the "rating" of problem banks.

The trade-off for further bank de-regulation in the U.S. could well turn out to be "unpleasant" disclosure requirements. The banks now face both a challenge and a dilemma since the catalyst for further de-regulation, in the form of the new accounts, is about to fall into place.

Many banks argue that such additional disclosure is open to misinterpretation and is neither in the banks' nor the public interest.

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Nevertheless, the significance of the new accounts still depends upon the degree to which the banks, particularly the smaller ones, are allowed greater freedom

to set up their own banks.

— Financial Times news features

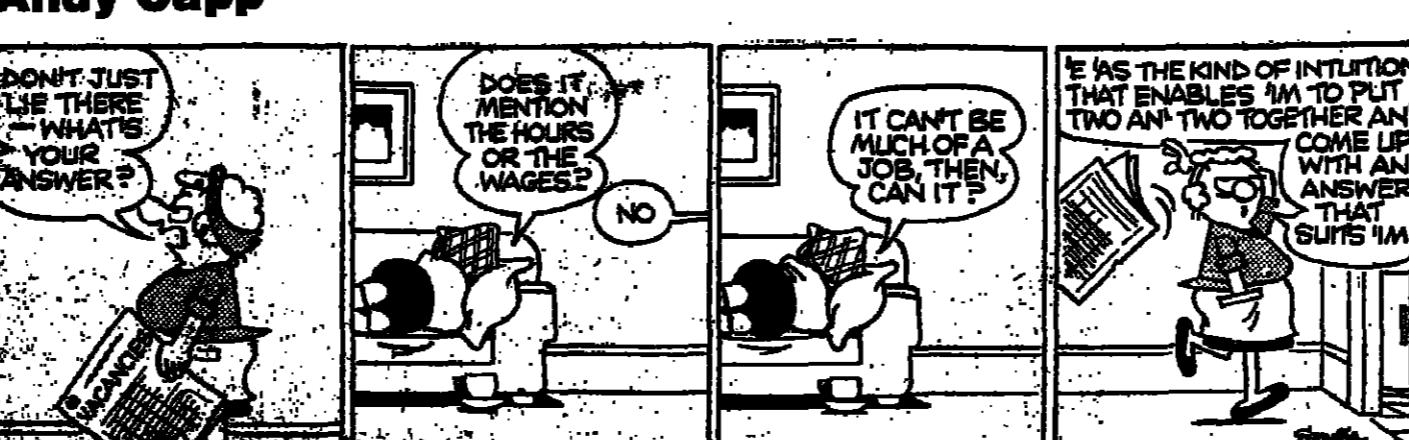
### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff

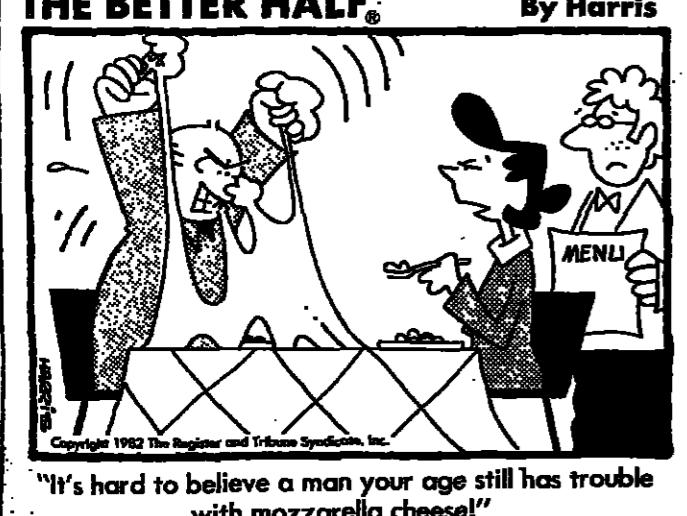


### Andy Capp



### THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



### JUMBLE.

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Hazel Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**BOMUX**

**ARICH**

**GUNJEL**

**LAUTAC**

Meet the guy I'm going to marry. That's what SHE thinks!

A LOVE AFFAIR THAT NATURALLY HAS A MAN IN THE MIDDLE OF IT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: **□ □ - □ □ - □ □**

(Answers tomorrow.)

Yesterday's Jumble: THYME LINEN INVADE BELFRY

Answer: The best way to keep thin is not to exceed this—the "FEED" limit!

MEET THE GUY I'M GOING TO MARRY. THAT'S WHAT SHE THINKS!

A LOVE AFFAIR THAT NATURALLY HAS A MAN IN THE MIDDLE OF IT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: **□ □ - □ □ - □ □**

(Answers tomorrow.)

Yesterday's Jumble: THYME LINEN INVADE BELFRY

Answer: The best way to keep thin is not to exceed this—the "FEED" limit!

### THE Daily Crossword

By Samuel K. Fliegner

1	Overalls	26	Register	50	Milk	11	Dude ranch
2	material	28	Detonator	51	Type size	12	Yield
3	Window	31	Basketball	53	Opposed	13	Parvenu
4	frame	33	team	55	Menable	18	Unanimity
5	Fundamentals	36	menthe	57	Okinawa	22	Curved

# WORLD

## Nakasone vows to boost defences without making Japan militaristic

TOKYO (R) — New Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, in his first policy speech, pledged Friday that Japan would work to improve its defences but would not become a military power again.

"We will pay due attention so as not to become a military power and not to pose any military threat to neighbouring countries," he said.

"Our basic stance on security is to maintain the Japan-U.S. security arrangements and to seek to achieve a high defence capability limited to that necessary for self defence."

Mr. Nakasone replaced Zenko Suzuki as prime minister last week with the reputation of being a hawk on defence matters.

But he has already made clear that he does not plan any substantial increase in defence spending, now limited by the policy of

the ruling conservative Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to less than one per cent of Gross National Product.

Defence spending this year amounts to only 0.93 per cent of GNP and Mr. Nakasone, before he became prime minister, touted the idea that the figure might eventually be increased to around three per cent.

Mr. Suzuki's administration had committed itself to reducing defence expenditure during the 1983 fiscal year beginning next April by 7.35 per cent, slightly less than this year's 7.75 per cent increase.

But Japan's neighbours, several of which were occupied by Japanese troops before and during the World War II, were likely to welcome Mr. Nakasone's pledge that it would not pose a military threat. They have already expressed reservations over U.S. pressure on Japan to boost its military

capabilities.

The United States and Japan are linked by a mutual security treaty and large numbers of U.S. aircraft and warships, as well as 46,000 military personnel, are based in Japan to defend it against any invader.

Mr. Nakasone, who will go to Washington next month to meet President Reagan, said Friday that the United States was Japan's most important partner.

"I would like to further strengthen the relationship of trust between Japan and the United States," he said.

He also said that he would seek to deepen links between Japan and friendly countries in Asia and was determined to establish stable relations with the new Soviet leadership.

Japan and the Soviet Union have never been able to conclude a peace treaty formally ending the

World War II because the Soviet Union occupies the four southernmost islands of the Kuril chain north of Japan which Tokyo claims as Japanese territory.

The United States, in addition to urging Tokyo to boost the defences of nearby seafarers, has asked the Japanese to share their military technology for use in American weapons.

The Japanese have so far resisted the suggestion, primarily because under LDP policy Japan cannot export weaponry, but government sources said Friday Mr. Nakasone's administration was re-examining the issue.

Four senior ministers, including defence chief Kazuo Tanaka and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, had agreed to reach a unified view on the problem and Mr. Nakasone was likely to carry their decision to Washington next month.

## UNESCO agrees on framework for new world information order

PARIS (R) — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) agreed Friday on a framework for a new world information order, despite Western reservations that it could result in increased censorship.

He said UNESCO would launch a study of the way the present conference has been reported.

The United States told the conference it was pleased that the documents adopted "recognised the positive contribution the media can make in scrutinising activities which might lead to abuses of power."

The delegation said the U.S. opposed the idea that the international community should concern itself with the contents of news reports.

Britain described as unacceptable any suggestion that "UNESCO has a role over either the content of news flows or over what the media are permitted to do."

The U.S. and British views were echoed by several West European countries which said journalists should set their own standards of professional conduct and responsibility without interference from governments or organisations like UNESCO.

The consensus reached by the West, the Third World and Communist countries after two weeks of diplomatic bargaining explicitly referred at Western insistence to the value of a free press and journalistic investigation of abuses of official power.

UNESCO Secretary-General Ahmadou Mahat M'Bow, whose relations with the Western media have frequently been prickly during a controversy over the information issue, said he intended to respect freedom of information.

His position was disputed by the Soviet Union and other Communist bloc countries and Third

World states. They wanted firm guidelines for journalistic conduct.

The Soviet delegation said the contents of news reports and the concept of journalistic responsibility were "of great significance in the contemporary world which is going through a difficult period."

It said false information transmitted between countries could have very serious consequences.

Western diplomats said that developing communications systems in Third World countries which have no independent press would increase the risk of government control over news.

Western sources said that establishing a code of journalistic responsibility, which Communist and some Third World states want to see, could also lead to censorship or to self-censorship by journalists which would be as bad.

"Letting UNESCO judge the content of news stories would put pressure on reporters not to say things that UNESCO does not like," one Western source said. "At worst, it could lead to a system of licensing journalists."

He added: "It is absolutely essential to have safeguards which will ensure the free flow of information and freedom of expression."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### El Salvador puts 2 corporals on trial

SAN SALVADOR (R) — A judge has ordered two former corporals in El Salvador's National Guard to stand trial on charges of killing two U.S. civilian advisers and a local agriculture expert. Judicial officials said two ex-Guardsmen, Jose Dímas Valle Acevedo and Santiago Gomez Gonzalez, had confessed to the murders. Michael Hammer, 42, and Mark Pearlman, 36, advisers on El Salvador's agrarian reform programme from the American trade union AFL-CIO, and Rodolfo Viera, 43, director of the government office of land reform, were shot dead in the Sheraton hotel in San Salvador last year.

### Colombo asks U.S. diplomat to leave

COLOMBO (R) — The Sri Lankan government has set a seven-day deadline for a U.S. diplomat to leave for alleged interference in the country's internal affairs, the Sun newspaper reported Friday.

A government spokesman told reporters last week that first secretary (political) Kenneth Munro Scott had been requested to leave Sri Lanka by the government. The newspaper alleged last week that the government action came after Mr. Scott had said at a cocktail party that Sri Lanka's President Junius Jayewardene would lose the presidential elections which he subsequently won on Oct. 20.

### Jury wants welder jailed for life

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — A jury has recommended that a 48-year-old welder should be jailed for life after convicting him of murdering three people in what the prosecution said was a contract killing. Dennis Miller was found guilty of murdering South African sculptor Giovanni Schieman, 40, his friend, Kimberley Roberts, 27, and Cornelius Mol, 41, another South African. Each was shot once in the head. Miller's former girlfriend, Carolyn Church, said during the month-long trial that he told her he was supposed receive \$20,000 for killing Schoeman from an insurance policy taken out by another party.

### Guatemalan alleges army massacre

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A Guatemalan Indian peasant said he witnessed government forces massacre more than 200 of his fellow villagers during an anti-guerrilla operation last March in the province of Chimaltenango. Nicolas Balam, 21, told a new conference that the soldiers had burned houses to the ground, stolen crops and machine-gunned the inhabitants of his village of Chatalum. He said he had never seen any guerrillas in the village. In Guatemala City a military communiqué said at least 22 guerrillas and six soldiers had been killed in fighting between leftist insurgents and the Guatemalan army this week.

### Humiliated nurse awarded damages

MOULTON, Alabama (R) — A nurse was tarred and feathered on her wedding day by two women, among them the first wife of the doctor she was scheduled to marry. Thursday, the victim, Elizabeth McElwey, 42, was awarded \$35,000 in damages by a court in Moulton for the "humiliation" inflicted on her by first wife Marita, 55, and the latter's sister. The nurse testified that the sisters abducted her at gunpoint from the doctor's home a year ago, stripped off part of her clothes, cut off her waist-length hair, poured tar and feathers over her head and left her on a garbage pile at a dump. She and Dr. John McElwey were then married two days later. But Elizabeth is now in process of divorcing Dr. McElwey.

### Gummen kill former Ulster serviceman

BELFAST (R) — Two masked gunmen ambushed a school bus in County Tyrone, Northern Ireland, Thursday and shot the driver in front of the terrified children. Police said the victim, a former part-time soldier in the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR), died later in hospital. First reports said the gunmen jumped on the bus when it stopped to let off some of the pupils. The driver managed to move off but was shot in the face.

## NATO to explore conventional arms boost

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO defence ministers have agreed to explore prospects of strengthening their conventional forces with new technology but played down expectations that it might allow them to do away with nuclear weapons.

They also reaffirmed during a four-day series of meetings ending Thursday night their will to deploy Pershing II and Cruise missiles by the end of 1983 if there is no agreement at U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva by then.

At the same time they expressed a readiness to discuss any serious Soviet proposal at the talks

even if fell short of what they see as the ideal solution—the "zero option" by which NATO would forego its modernisation plan if Moscow scrapped its existing medium-range missiles.

The general feeling at the meetings was the NATO would have to be careful not to imply that prospects for the new technology, based on target acquisition and precision-guided munitions, would allow it to drop the nuclear deterrent.

"The nuclear deterrent remains absolutely indispensable," British Defence Secretary John Nott said.

The ministers asked NATO's political, military and financial experts to evaluate a U.S. plan to incorporate the new technology into allied cooperative defence planning.

"It is important that the alliance gets its operational concept right before embarking on such a programme," a West European official said.

The communiqué issued after Thursday's meeting made clear that the strategy of deterrence continues to rest on three elements—conventional forces, tactical nuclear forces and strategic forces provided by the U.S. and Britain.

In view of the nuclear and conventional capabilities of the Warsaw Pact, conventional defences alone cannot deter aggression, it said.

The phrase was aimed at reminding Western public opinion that even if conventional NATO defences were greatly improved, an adequate number of nuclear weapons would remain indispensable to deter an attack, NATO diplomats said.

## British surgeon denies allegations of murder

LEEDS, England (R) — A surgeon has told an inquest he would still be in Saudi Arabia if there was any hint that a British nurse had been murdered at an illegal drinks party in his flat three years ago.

Richard Arnot was giving evidence at an inquest into the death of nurse Helen Smith after an illegal drinks party in his Jeddah flat in 1979.

He said there was no jealousy or fighting over the two women present, the nurse and his former wife, Penelope, as had been alleged.

Mr. Arnot said: "What we saw the next day was just so awful, the contrast between the thoroughly pleasant evening and the awful things that happened then and in the next three-and-a-half years have been appalling, quite amazing."

The bodies of Miss Smith, 23, and Dutchman Johannes Otten were found on the ground below Mr. Arnot's flat after the party.

Mr. Arnot has alleged a cover-up over his daughter's death and has waged a three-year campaign for a British inquest.

Mr. Arnot said the Saudi police assured him that despite all allegations that Mr. Smith had made

they were perfectly satisfied that the deaths were accidental.

He said that he was at the party there was "no sign of violence, aggression, show of temper or anything else other than a perfectly relaxed and enjoyable occasion."

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Mr. Arnot said that when he went to bed at 2 a.m. on the night of the party Helen Smith and Johannes Otten were dancing together in the middle of the room.

He said he heard nothing until about three-and-a-half hours later when his wife woke him and told him she thought the nurse had fallen from the balcony of the flat.

The bulk of the crop would

come, as always, from rebel-held eastern Burma, they said. One hundred tons of raw opium yields 10 tons of heroin.

Thailand would produce an estimated 57 tons of opium, up from about 50 tons harvested last year, and Laos was expected to produce about 50 tons they said.

The officials noted that the golden triangle crop was badly hit by drought and disease in the 1978-79 and 1979-80 seasons, causing prices to soar.

The refiners paid opium merchants about \$100 a kilogramme two years ago and about \$65 a kilogramme last year, they said.

But the merchants passed on a mere fraction of that to the impoverished hill tribesmen, whose

livelihood depends on growing opium poppies.

The officials said that a vigorous military drive by Thailand against the rebel Burmese Shan United Army (SUA), which runs most of the border refineries, had reduced its control of the opium market.

"Last January the SUA controlled about 70 per cent or more of the golden triangle heroin entering Thailand," one official said. "That has probably dwindled to nearer 50 per cent after the Thai attacks.

"The SUA has been kept on the move and closed some of its refineries, but it appears to have had a stockpile of heroin because heroin prices have not risen.

## Baffled Australians send flowers, death threats to woman who killed daughter

By Brian Timms  
Reuters

SYDNEY — A security man stands guard on the gate outside the Seventh Day Adventist college where Lindy Chamberlain waits to learn whether she must return to jail for five for murdering her baby daughter.

As an indication of the divergence of public opinion over the case, the family has received both bouquets of flowers and death threats.

### Flowers and threats

"There have been a lot of threats made against Michael and Lindy and the baby. There have been bomb calls and the police have discussed security at the college," said Gennia Levith, a spokesman for the aid-the-Chamberlains committee.

Mr. Levith, who is not a member of the church, said the committee was set up to give the public a more balanced view of the Chamberlains.

Michael Chamberlain wept openly when he was given a standing ovation on receiving an arts and religion masters degree at the college on Sunday, college officials said.

Legal sources said it was rare for a person convicted of murder to be granted bail pending appeal. They noted that the Sydney federal court reached its decision to release Mrs. Chamberlain from Darwin jail by a majority verdict of the three judges.

Now, free on bail pending her appeal and protected by security staff from possible violence and a clamouring media, Mr. Chamberlain lives in the college with her new baby, named Kahila, and two sons, aged six and nine.

With them is her husband, Michael, 38, a Seventh Day Adventist preacher who was given an 18-month suspended sentence on conviction of being an accessory after the fact of murder.

Their appeals will be heard on Feb. 7 in the Sydney federal court where they have lodged notice seeking either a new trial or to

change the verdict to not guilty. As an indication of the divergence of public opinion over the case, the family has received both bouquets of flowers and death threats.

The government of Australia's Northern territory, acting on the advice of psychiatrists and doctors, ordered the baby to be put in the sole care of Michael Chamberlain at the 530-student college, near the New South Wales town of Newcastle.

But another psychiatrist told the bail hearing that Mrs. Chamberlain was a loving mother and would not harm Kahila, whose name is said to have no specific meaning.

The Chamberlains say in their appeal that the case against them was not proven beyond reasonable doubt and that the trial judge misdirected the jury.

### Inherently improbable?

At the bail hearing, their lawyers, Michael McHugh, said that the prosecution asserted the dingo story was incapable of belief, but it was the crown case that could be regarded as inherently improbable.

Crown prosecutor Ian Barker dismissed this, saying Mrs. Chamberlain had received a fair trial but was complaining about the result.

A condition of Mrs. Chamberlain's bail is that she has no contact with the media. But the Melbourne Truth newspaper has offered a 250,000-dollar (\$235,000) reward for information leading to the discovery of Azaria's body.

The newspaper has been inundated with callers, including a woman who said she was a psychic medium and knew where the body could be found.

Thursday's hearing was taken largely with the reading of the indictment and an outline of the

prosecution case in the long, wood-panelled court room, hung with chandeliers and tapestries.

The accused, each guarded by a gendarme, listened attentively as the prosecution described the planning and execution of the abduction.

Baron Empain, head of the Empain-Schneider business empire when he was ambushed, was held in chains and threatened with death by his captors who chopped off the end of one of his fingers and sent it to the police to show they were in earnest.

He was freed without payment of an \$8